



MILITARY OUT.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Feb. 23.—Wailuku's company of the First regiment, N. G. H., has been ordered to assist the Maui sheriff in making the arrest of Mate Sutton of the schooner Honoipu, because Captain Olsen claimed the sheriff did not have a search warrant, and went post-haste from Wailuku last Wednesday to Kahului. Upon arrival there, however, the captain of the schooner weakened and the military company was sent back to Wailuku.

Yesterday morning the mate of the schooner, at present in the harbor of Kahului, was tried by District Magistrate McKay of Wailuku and found guilty of assault upon one of the sailors of the same vessel. The affray took place on board the schooner about two weeks ago, but as Judge McKay then decided that according to maritime law he lacked jurisdiction in the matter, United States Judge Estee of Honolulu, upon request, forwarded a warrant of arrest to the Maui sheriff.

The service of this warrant caused much excitement. On Wednesday several police officers, armed with their warrants, boarded the Honoipu, but the captain and cabin boy barred their entrance into the cabin where the mate's stateroom was located, the captain claiming a search warrant was necessary.

The sheriff, becoming nettled and fearing possible resistance to the authority of the law, sent word to the Wailuku skating rink, where the military company was drilling under Captain Keola, requesting fifteen men to assist him in making the arrest. The whole company immediately volunteered to go to Kahului and the offer was accepted by the captain, though it taxed the carrying capacity of the Wailuku backs to the utmost. The soldiers, however, did not have an opportunity to make a military assault upon the vessel, for upon reflection her captain allowed the search to go on and the mate was found by the police, not in the cabin but in the hold, the hatchway leading to it being nailed down. It is said the schooner was ready to depart for the Coast and therefore the delay incidental to a trial was irksome to the captain.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday, February 29th, a fatal accident occurred on the Wailuku plantation railroad. The locomotive was returning from Wailuku with the last train load of sugar cane for the day when, approaching Wailuku, just a short distance from the town, the engine suddenly jumped the track and fell over into the road, crushing Kekalia Aki, the brakeman, to death in its fall. The engineer and fireman both jumped in time to save themselves from injury, but the brakeman, who was standing on the front part of the locomotive, was in such a position that he could not save himself and thus met an untimely death. When found a portion of the engine was pressing upon his abdomen. Death was not instantaneous, for after the disaster he moved his hands and feet but he could not speak. Kekalia Aki was a young Hawaiian, hardly more than a boy. He leaves a widow but no children. Just how the locomotive jumped the track is not known but it is generally ascribed to a rotten sleeper and loose rails. The coroner's inquest held Thursday brought in the verdict of accidental death.

MAKAWAO TEACHERS.

Seventeen teachers assembled in the Makawao schoolhouse on February 17, the occasion being the regular monthly meeting of the local circle. The program consisted of a lesson from Redway's geography by Miss Nellie Crook and a lesson from the Second reader on the five-step method by Mr. J. Vicente of Hilo.

Normal instructor C. W. Baldwin was present and congratulated the Makawao teachers upon the success of their local circle and recommended the five-step method.

On Thursday evening the annual meeting of the Makawao Polo Club was held at the "Bungalows," Hamakua.

The following officers were elected: H. A. Baldwin, president; D. T. Fleming, vice president; W. O. Aiken, secretary and treasurer; F. E. Baldwin, S. E. Kalama and W. O. Aiken, executive committee.

The suggestion of the Oahu Polo Club in regard to the elimination of the off-side rule was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Leedingham preached at the Foreign Church last Sunday, the 17th. Rev. Mr. Kincaid will fill the pulpit on Sunday, March 3.

The damages to the Kula roads by the last storm is estimated at \$10,000. At Kahului the freshet during the recent kama cut out a pathway fifteen feet deep from the lagoon in the rear of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's Kahului building, and a huge stream of water ran rapidly to the sea midway between Mr. Kirkland's residence and the blacksmith's shop. The lagoon was partially drained by this stream. The cut has been filled in, though to pass through Kahului in a carriage wide detours have to be made from the Government road.

Mrs. J. N. S. Williams is staying at Mr. Alex McKibbin's, Makawao.

"Konohi" was celebrated on Monday by the Maui Chinese, as they all belong to the Reform Party.

SEAMEN ADOPT A REPORT.

The interesting action in the International Seamen's Union convention at Boston recently was the adoption of a report bearing upon the inducement, or rather the lack of inducement, to American boys to go to sea. The report says in part:

No one disputes the fact that American boys do not seek the sea for a living, nor is it disputed that in the early history of this country it was otherwise. Some improvements have been granted, and for these the seamen are thankful, but they are not sufficient to cause the American, with his ideas of individual living and comparatively high standard of living, to become a seaman. Nor will any one acquainted with the facts of the seaman's life blame him.

While the sailor who simply refuses to fulfill a contract of labor may, in a foreign port in the foreign trade, be pursued, recaptured and put on board

the vessel which he left, like a runaway slave or an escaped criminal, the liberty-loving American boy will not choose the seafaring profession as a means of earning a living. While part of the wages "signed for" must be paid to some "crimp" under the name of "advance wages," in order to obtain employment, or for the same reason he must consent to sign away his right to receive some part of his wages in "ports of call," no one has any right to expect that any large number of high-spirited lads will go to sea and remain there. We note with joy that this view is gaining strength in this as well as in European countries, and feel sure that Congress, when it shall find time to consider this important subject, will pass House bill 9563 at an early date.

We note the purpose to abolish the naval militia—composed of landmen—and the desire to establish a naval reserve, composed exclusively of seamen, and express the hope that it may find favor in Congress. Regarding the substitute bill, we desire to say that in our opinion this bill as now reported will fail in its purpose, if such purpose be to furnish seamen for Government use when necessary. If this be a part of the object of this bill, and such is the desire of Congress, then such amendments must be made as will induce the American boy to go to sea and remain there. We desire as sailors to say that there is nothing in this bill as now reported by the majority of the Congressional committee which will have this tendency.

NEARLY COMPLETE PLANS FOR LUAU.

The preparations for the big luau to be given on March 16 for the benefit of the Maternity Home are progressing steadily, and provision is being made for the entertainment of guests far in excess of the last one given. The steamship companies have consented to bring donations of freight from the other islands free of charge. This freight will consist of pigs, chickens, potatoes and all the edibles that go to the making of an Hawaiian luau. Promises of provisions have been made by a large number of Honoluluans and the ladies in charge of the affair feel much gratified at the outlook.

It is expected that the Shriners from the Eastern states will be in Honolulu about the time the luau is given and that they will attend in large numbers. There will be tables for the native luau and also "foreign" tables supplied with edibles acceptable to the palates of those who are not accustomed to the native diet.

There will be fancy articles, Hawaiian curios, candy, flowers in bouquets and leis, ice cream and cake offered for sale, and raffles. A meeting of the committee will be held Wednesday afternoon.

Claudine Arrives From Maui.

Early yesterday morning Wilder's steamer Claudine arrived in port from Maui ports. She brought 2,436 bags of sugar, 40 bags of corn, 50 bundles of hides, 52 hogs and 192 packages of sundries.

Passengers arriving on the Claudine were as follows: Paul Isenberg, E. Duff, J. A. Hancock, Miss K. Cornwell, A. Gantenberg, W. A. Robinson, W. H. King, Miss C. King, Miss M. Cummings, R. C. Searle, W. Pfenhauer, Mrs. K. Nahaoluia, Miss L. L. Thilston, A. Newton, E. Bishop, E. Davis, M. Leonard, Captain Whitney, Captain T. K. Clarke, F. O. Kin and wife, Miss B. Chalmers, Mrs. Stockbridge, George Kalunai Joseph Pa, D. Klakona, Mrs. Thomas Duncan and two children, C. A. Chong, A. Y. Shun, Masters Morton, George Chalmers, W. Siensen, G. E. Morrill, Master J. King, Miss Pope, Miss Ahola, A. N. Kopolikal and wife, T. E. Hobbs, A. Gray, A. Well and sixty-two on deck.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning the steamer James M. McKee, Captain Tullett, of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, arrived in port from Kauai ports. Dr. Avered, T. Carpenter, E. Howard, Mrs. Ticecomb, Mrs. C. D. Stone, D. E. Metzger and forty-one deck passengers arrived on the vessel. On the second day 2,800 bags of sugar. She experienced a very rough passage and was unable to take on sugar at some of the ports of call.

Interesting Insurance Case.

In December last James C. Pearson of Boston applied in that city to a prominent insurance company of New York for a policy of \$20,000, satisfying the company's strict physical and financial requirements for a policy so unusual in size. For a time the company retained the policy, the first premium not being paid until January 3, when a Boston lawyer transacted the business in New York. At that time no steps were apparently taken toward securing Mr. Pearson's state of health. On the second day afterward the company was notified that Mr. Pearson had died on that day in a Boston hospital, having been operated on for appendicitis two days before, or the day on which the policy was taken up by his agent. The company refused payment on the ground that Mr. Pearson was mortally ill when the policy was delivered, and it was therefore inoperative, the application for insurance containing the provision that the contract "shall not take effect until the first premium shall have been paid during my continuance in good health." The counter claim is made by Mr. Pearson's heirs that the company, having delivered the policy and accepted the premium, accepted the liability as well, and also that it was not certain when the premium was paid that Mr. Pearson had appendicitis. The original application for insurance seems to have been made in entire good faith.

Sugar on Hawaii.

The following sugar awaited shipment on the island of Hawaii at the time of the departure of the steamer Kinai: Wailuke, 11,000; H. P. S. M., 5,000; Wainaku, 5,500; Onomea, 3,000; Pookela, 12,000; Honoumou, 11,000; Hakalau, 12,000; Laupahoehoe, 6,000; Oka, 6,500; Kukui, 3,000; Hamakua, 5,000; Pauhanu, 5,500; Honokaa, 7,700; Kukuhaele, 3,000; Punaluu, 4,500; Honuapou, 3,500. Total, 102,700.

German capitalists have planned the construction of a railroad through the Samorede peninsula with the object of bringing the wheat of western Siberia quickly and economically into the world market. The wheat will be shipped by the Ob and its navigable tributaries to Obdorsk; then by rail to the sea coast, and thence by vessel to London or other ports.

HAWAIIAN COFFEE.

A few weeks ago a letter appeared in the columns of the Advertiser, to which was appended the signature of a well-known coffee-planter in Hawaii.

The gist of the letter was to show that the coffee industry in Hawaiian territory is rapidly "going to the dogs," and that unless someone—who in particular is not mentioned—comes to the rescue, it will soon arrive at this ill-starred destination.

A story is told that "once upon a time, not many years ago" a military man having discovered a halson of a questionable character, ordered his wife and a brother-officer, carried his grievance to the colonel of the regiment, and asked him, "What he should do?" With an angry gesture, combined with a look of contempt, the superior officer barked his fat on the table and exclaimed, "What he should do, that he should do!"

This halson is somewhat irrelevant to the matter under review, but the question put by the uncompromising colonel to the inactive outraged husband may pertinently be asked the bewailing Hawaiian coffee-planter—"What he should do?"

There seems to be little doubt that the latter is at the present time sorely puzzled how to make two ends meet.

When a forist discovers that the leaves of a plant begin to droop and become limp, the first thing that he does is to examine its roots. So should be with the coffee-growing fraternity in these islands; let them get at the root of their distress.

Were Hawaiian coffee-planter asked individually to give their opinion as to the cause of the existing gloomy outlook, the probabilities are that the replies would be as diversified as the colors of a kaleidoscope. And therein lies one important element; for it discloses a want of unanimity in the industry.

To make this industry a success, it is necessary that there should be coalition amongst the growers. Primarily, there should be a mutual understanding as to the price to be paid for labor, and the number of hours each day the laborers should be called upon to work. In this way the pay list would be kept down, as no one estate would then offer greater inducements than another in the points of work and wages.

An exchange of experiences in the method of cultivation and results is highly expedient. Secretiveness in this respect is most blameworthy. Should any one planter happen to discover that a particular method of pruning, banding, etc., produces better results than that commonly adopted, he should let his neighbors share in the benefits to be derived from his personal experience, and not bottle up his knowledge—as is too frequently done all over the world—if not in coffee, in other similar pursuits.

It has been said that owing to the berries ripening all the year round the best gathering makes it almost prohibitive. Probably if it were said here that this ripening of the berries in dribs and drabs might be used to say something about grandmothers and stocking eggs; nevertheless, no harm is done by venturing the deduction that judicious pruning in season would have a beneficial effect, and confine the blossoming to a limited period. A large number of plants are susceptible to careful pruning in this way. True, Liberian coffee is a notable exception to this theory; but this variety of the fragrant bean can, in a measure, be brought to reason in its time of blossoming, under the influence of the knife.

The high figure that has to be paid for labor is another reason given for the depression. Undoubtedly labor is costly—and there does not appear to be much chance of its being less so—at any rate, in the immediate future—it therefore behooves the employer to work with as few hands as possible, consistent with the proper cultivation of his estate.

Nearly every one knows that paid labor in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, has to be driven; also that when a man has a personal interest in his work, beyond his wage, he sets to willingly; the consequence being that the work is better done—and more of it. As we have seen, the coffee-planter employs a pecuniary interest in the results of his labor, in the form of a bonus, to be regulated by the profits? Were this to be done, the number of men on the check-roll might be materially reduced without detriment to the property.

The writer referred to stated that planters could not sell their coffee at any price—"five cents a pound to be taken out in stores" is no price. There is something radically wrong here!

Hawaiian coffee is unquestionably of the coffee Arabica species, although the best Arabica grows in the tropics, and is grown in Ceylon. This, however, is not discouraging. There is no coffee more appreciated or that fetches a higher price in Australia than that which is sent from New Caledonia; and there the trees and berries are far similar to those of Hawaii. Bourbon coffee is at a high premium in Mauritius and Seychelles. The bean produced on that island is also similar to Hawaiian coffee. It may, however, be mentioned that one cause for Bourbon coffee being in such high favor is its choice of soil, the latter being a volcanic being dried in the cherry, as is the case with the best Mocha.

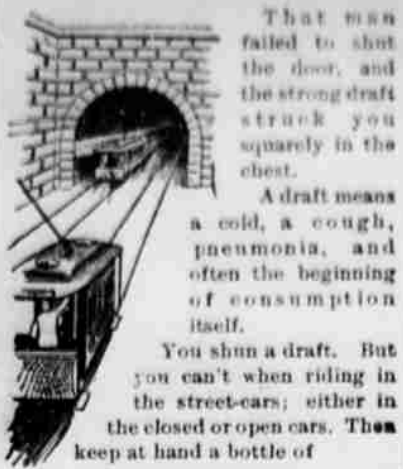
Wherein then is the cause of Hawaiian coffee being a drug on the market?

If conjecture be permissible on the part of one who engaged in the industry in Ceylon during many years when "coffee" was king, the spicy tale, the assumption is that the berries are being in uniformly, both in color and size. Another hypothesis is that occasionally trash is put on the market, and this has got the staple a bad name. Here, by conjecture, let a note of warning be sounded for the benefit of those who are now embarking in vanilla culture. Rather than send lean and foxy beans—for these in a crop there will always be some—into the market, put them into the fire. Hawaiian territory has yet to find a name for itself as a vanilla-producing country; therefore, don't damage the industry in its infancy by trying to sell the sweepings—there is a sufficiency of dollars in the good quality without doing this.

Returning to coffee and conjecture. Presumably, every grower in Hawaiian territory, large and small, cures his own coffee. The result of this is disaster to the enterprise.

Before Hemileia Vastatrix destroyed 850-1,000 of the coffee estates in Ceylon, out of a crop of nearly one million hundredweight, not one ounce was cured by the grower. It was all sent to Colombo in semi-dried parchment, there to be prepared and shipped for market. A uniform charge was made for this, equal to a little more than one dollar per hundredweight.

What should be done by Hawaiian coffee-growers is past conjecture; their course is clear in theory, and only coffee is to be put into practice. Let a modified Ceylon plan be adopted. Wonderful it must be, owing to the large number of small proprietors whose limited



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It will cure a "street-car cold" in a night. The moment you feel chilly or feverish, want to cough, or have any tightness in the chest take a dose. The relief is immediate.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a great aid to the Cherry Pectoral. Placed directly over the painful lung, it draws out all soreness, relieves congestion, and imparts great strength.

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crops would scarcely justify separate and distinct shipments.

How best to follow in well-trodden footsteps is a question that requires careful consideration by those most interested; still, perhaps, some good may arise by opening the ball with the suggestions of an outsider. In the hope that such may be the case, the following ideas are submitted:

Create a curing and shipping establishment. Let all coffee be bulked on arrival for preparation and shipment, except that which may be sold locally. On delivery, the establishment should be in a position to pay the consignor a certain sum, even though it be but a small one—for the quantity of coffee sent; this would keep the now threatening war on the door!

Periodically—after each season's crop had been disposed of, the books of the establishment would be made up, and the proceeds of all sales, after deducting expenses for curing, etc., be divided pro rata amongst the consignors, according to the amount of parchment sent in by each.

Such an establishment would not be a costly affair; probably not beyond the compass of the planters themselves, if they all join in. A ten-foot diameter Peeler eight horsepower, with a capacity of thirteen hundredweights of coffee per hour cost \$250 in Colombo; winnower and sizer of the same capacity \$350.

The advantages of a central curing establishment are so patent that they scarcely need demonstration. Less labor would be required on the estates, great consideration—and the proprietor, or manager, would be spared the time and trouble that he has now to devote to the preparation of his crops.

Should the planters themselves not be in a position to finance this suggested establishment, surely the sugar industry does not absorb all the enterprise and capital in the Territory!

With the planters' co-operation, a central coffee-curing establishment could be worked on private lines, to the benefit of both parties.

The suggestions are but in a crude form; they may, however, be a basis for a perfect system of co-operation amongst the members of the planting community.

It may be as well to add that the fact of producing a good sample of coffee does not necessarily mean selling it right off the reel. Money will have to be spent in advertising and in paying pushing agents. Both Indian and Ceylon planters spend thousands of pounds annually in the United States, Australia and on the Continent in introducing their teas. Planters in Ceylon petition the local Government to collect an export duty on their produce. This is done, and the whole of the proceeds arising therefrom is handed over to a committee of thirty, who distribute it to agents throughout the world; these blow the trumpet and Ceylon teas sell.

Hawaiian coffee-planter should put aside their lethargy; not wait to be led by ravens—as was Elijah of old—but take to heart the maxim that God helps those who help themselves—and act up to it.

The Kinai From Hilo.

The Kinai came to Honolulu on Saturday with a large passenger list. Those who arrived from Hilo and other ports of the big island on the popular vessel were as follows: A. H. Bachelder, Mrs. K. Ewald, F. E. P. Waterhouse, A. W. Van Valkenberg and wife, Geo. M. Ralph, C. Jensen, A. J. Campbell, Dr. Clapham, Mrs. C. W. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser, R. C. Maynard, Master Lee Fat, J. C. Bailey, Mrs. Lydia Kaohi and child, you L. M. Morgan, Rev. J. D. Young, Miss Annie Al, Rev. J. M. Lydgate, Dr. R. M. Maister, G. J. Moore, K. J. Imanishi, G. J. Willis, E. Taylor, C. A. Fraser, L. Tobriner, A. C. Cripple, S. M. Ballou, G. H. Robertson, A. de Rego and two children, Master Ah In, Master A. Pail, Miss Helen, G. L. Pearson, F. J. Cross, Mrs. R. Allen and ninety-four deck passengers.

A CONVINCING ANSWER.

"I hobbled into Mr. Blackman's drug store one evening," says Wesley, owner of Hamilton, Ga., "and he asked me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with which I had suffered for a long time. I told him I had no faith in any medicine as they all failed. He said: 'Well, if Chamberlain's Pain Balm does not help you, you need not pay for it.' I took a bottle of it home and used it according to the directions and in one week I was cured, and have not since been troubled with rheumatism." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

FREAK WEDDING.

At Caspar, Wyo., Ross Lambert, owner of a sheep ranch, and Miss Louisa Morrison were married at midnight while seated in a sheep wagon. The ceremony was witnessed by the bride's mother and a few friends. The groom could well afford a stylish, conventional wedding, but he and the bride wanted something unusual. As soon as the knot was tied they started for Lambert's ranch, twenty miles away, traveling in the sheep wagon.

J. R. Wilson of Hilo will be in Honolulu in two weeks and will stay here a month and a half. He is anxious to match Tom Ryder and Elias S. while he is here.

A LABOR TALK.

HILO, Hawaii, Feb. 23.—Mr. Minikishi of the Japanese Labor Agency is one of the successful ones who embarked in the coffee industry in Keaua a few years ago and afterwards sold his land at a profit to the sugar company. At present he is engaged in contracting in the Oloa belt.

"Just now we are in need of labor, but where it is to come from is hard to say," he remarked to a reporter for the Hilo Herald. "Cane cultivation under present conditions is not the profitable industry it was a few years ago, and coffee is practically a lost art. I know a Japanese contractor who is paying his men a dollar and a half a day, and while this price obtains even to a limited extent you can readily see how difficult it is for us to secure men at \$18 or \$20 a month."

"This increase in wages does not, however, materially benefit the condition of the laborer. With the increased wage comes the increased cost of living expenses. And the average laborer is not frugal. A few years ago rice could be had at \$4.50 per bag; now it is \$5.50, and all Japanese provisions pay 40 per cent duty."

"In my opinion the only hope for a change lies in a modification of the immigration laws. Congress has provided in that act that immigrants must be able to read and write and must be the bona fide possessor of \$30. It is practically impossible for many of the Japanese laborers to all these requirements. Those who come from the interior, and they are in the majority, have not had the advantages of an education, and those who reside near the cities where schools are established can find better or more congenial employment than stripping cane. Many Japanese who have worked for years on the plantations still continue on without interruption; the changes have been made principally by new men and women who had barely gotten into the methods when they were given an opportunity to stay or go by the Organic Act."

"As to colored labor from the Mainland I cannot give an opinion, as my knowledge of the race is limited. I have read in the Honolulu papers that some of those who went to Maui left on the first pay day because they were deceived as to the amount they were to receive for their labor. It is possible they may supplant the Japanese, but I doubt it. People from the South tell me that it is impossible to secure genuine plantation help for the reason that they are encouraged to remain at home by their employers, the planters. The city darkey, I am told, prefers life around town to isolation in the country, besides he is not adapted to the work."

"In my opinion, the planters of Hawaii must look to Japan for labor, but they must first look to Congress for a change in the laws so that Japanese may be admitted under more reasonable conditions than now exist. It is admitted on all sides that sugar is our industry, and as Hawaii is now a part of the United States and as it is the policy of that Government to protect its industries, Congress may be induced to so modify the law in so far as it relates to plantation labor that Japanese may come in."

BURGARS AT HILO.

Deputy Sheriff Overend has succeeded in breaking up a nest of burglars who have been committing robberies since the latter part of January.

Commencing with the 28th of that month, reports began arriving at the Sheriff's office relative to losses by housebreaking and theft. An investigation was begun, but it was not until the morning of the 14th, when a robbery at the residence of J. P. Sisson was reported, that a clue was obtained. The enterprising burglars had entered that place during the daytime and removed everything portable. At J. P. Terry's residence they had removed the matting from the floors on January 27, and on February 1 they entered the premises of Mrs. Loebenstein and took away numerous articles. Deputy Overend was satisfied that the robberies had been committed by the same parties, and the clue left at the Sisson house caused the arrest of Kani, Kekoi and Manaua, three Hawaiians. Some of the property was recovered at their houses. At the preliminary hearing at the District Court, Kani, who was evidently the head or ringleader, pleaded guilty to robbing each of the places named. The other two were committed to await the action of the next Grand Jury.

QUILT WEDDING IN PUELO.

The marriage of Mr. Sam S. Peck to Miss Julia Broderick took place at noon today at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Marsh in Pueolo. The ceremony was strictly private, only the immediate relatives and most intimate friends of the contracting parties being present. Rev. Father Maxim officiated. Miss Emily Peck, a sister of the groom, was maid of honor, and Mr. D. W. Marsh acted as best man. The ceremony was immediately followed by congratulations and a wedding breakfast, after which Mr. and Mrs. Peck departed for the Volcano, where they will remain several days, returning in time to take next Monday's Kinai for the capital, where they will make their future home.

Hawaiian Indebtedness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was introduced in the House this afternoon, there is a provision for the payment of the indebtedness of the Hawaiian Islands. The amount appropriated is \$3,447,335.17. This appropriation is made under the provisions of the Newlands reclamation act, which provided for the annexation of the islands. The bringing in of the amount in the Sundry Civil bill insures its being kept in the measure and means that with the coming of the opening of the new fiscal year that the amount of the bill will be available for the redemption of the outstanding bonds. The form which the action takes is most favorable, for the reason that there will be no fight on the item, which would have resulted on the general economy principle had there been introduced a bill carrying this appropriation alone.

PARIS HAS A TABLE RESTAURANT.

A veritable "quick-luncheon," it is said, is to be had at a restaurant in Paris, where a dinner of several courses composed of concentrated food in the form of tablets can be consumed in a few minutes. The entire meal, indeed, can be carried about in the vest pocket or pocketbook.

SPECIAL SALE

No. 7

COMBINATION DINNER,

Breakfast and Tea Sets,

for Six or Twelve Persons; in Blue and White; Green and White and Grey and White. From \$5.00 to \$15.00.

Sale for One Week Only.

Ending Saturday, March 24, 1901.

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Importers of.....

CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Sole agents in the Hawaiian Territory for Jewel Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, Puritan Blue Flame Wicketless Oil Stoves, Primus Stoves, Double-coated Granite Ironware.

The House Furnishing Goods Department is on the second floor. Take the elevator.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES, from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Scurvy of the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 6d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes obtained by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government

THE HOUSE EJECTS COOPER— THE SENATE HEARS THE MESSAGE

SATURDAY'S session of the Legislature was sensational. Secretary of the Territory Cooper was ejected from the House of Representatives by Sergeant-at-Arms Nakookoo by the order of the speaker after a motion for Cooper's ejection had been passed. The Secretary of the Territory was denied rights accorded to scores of spectators who occupied seats back of the members' desks. The ousting of Cooper was after hot debate.

In the Senate the Governor's message to the Legislature was read. It was not read in the House. In both the Senate and the House a considerable part of the argument during Saturday was in Hawaiian and was not interpreted into English. Members spoke hastily in Hawaiian and were replied to in the same tongue with no opportunity for interpretation. This morning at 10 o'clock both Houses will resume. The Representatives will probably listen to the message and take up appropriation for the sessions expenses, while the Senate will hear the Governor's estimates.

HOUSE KEEPS ITS THURSDAY PROMISE

Puts Out Secretary Cooper
After a Hot Debate by
Good Republicans

THE manner of Secretary of the Territory Cooper's ejection from the House of Representatives is best told by a consecutive report of the House's doings Saturday. On Thursday, before the House adjourned, the resolution to eject Cooper had been introduced by Representative Beckley of Maui and had been laid over until Saturday at 10 o'clock. When the House convened, then Representative Kekaula, who had not entered the House before, was sworn in by Justice Galbraith of the Supreme Court. The minutes of Thursday's session were approved.

Speaker Akina announced that the House would take up Beckley's resolution. William Hoogs, a Republican, moved that the rules be suspended to give Beckley opportunity to withdraw his motion and that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter and "go about it rightly." Monsarrat, a Republican, seconded this motion.

Mahoe, an Independent, said Hoogs' motion was out of order and that Beckley's resolution was not before them. Speaker Akina said the House had no rules but ordinary parliamentary usage. Robertson, a Republican, said the rules of the Legislature of 1898 had been adopted by them. The speaker thought the rules of 1898 had been adopted for the day only. Robertson persisted and Secretary Meheula read from this minutes, "adopted as temporary rules for the House."

Emmeluth moved that copies of these rules be furnished and Beckley, amending that the copies be furnished "forthwith." Sergeant-at-Arms Nakookoo asked Secretary of the Territory Cooper where they were. The speaker ruled that the Beckley motion was the order of the day and Dickey, a Republican, excepted. Hoogs called for his motion suspending the rules and Robertson asked the speaker for a ruling as to whether the 1898 rules were still in force and the speaker said they were. Hoogs withdrew his motion, "in order to save time," he said.

Speaker Akina, a trifle flurried, said: "I call for the message of the President; no, I mean the message of the Governor of the Republic—I mean Territory."

Makekau read the report of the committee on rules. There was protesting and argument about these rules by several members. Mahoe objected to an effort to amend one, saying it was untimely; that it was but a report of the committee on rules and the rules themselves had yet to be passed upon by a committee appointed from the House. Prendergast moved for an adoption of the report. Emmeluth, asking if adoption of the report meant adoption of the rules and being answered in the affirmative, moved to "receive the rules." Dickey amended to "receive and make order of the day for Monday." There was more argument. Dickey withdrew his amendment and the report was adopted. Robertson moved that the rules committee be appointed to act with the Senate committee on rules.

Ewaliko (Ind.) moved that a committee of three be appointed to look carefully into the matter of the Secretary's right to sit on the floor and take notes of the proceedings. At this moment Private Secretary Hawes brought the Governor's message to the speaker, who handed it to Secretary Meheula, who announced that it had been received. Hoogs, going back to his motion, urged the appointment of a committee of three to look into Cooper's right and said that they should not "be too hasty or take snap judgment."

Dickey presented the following resolution, which he proposed as a substitute for Beckley's:

"Whereas, The Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii

makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Territory to record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislature, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the privilege be extended to him to have a table and seat at some convenient place on the floor of the House where he may observe and record the same."

Dickey said in presenting this resolution: "I wish to call attention to the fact that our action might be misconstrued in Washington. I don't suppose any member wants to appear in a bad light in Washington. We want our action to redound to our credit—not to our shame. A gratuitous insult to the representative of the Federal Government would not look well to say the least. There may be honest doubts as to the Secretary of the Territory's right to be here. Able jurists here differ. My resolution does not take rights into consideration, but grants a privilege."

Emmeluth moved that the resolution of Beckley pass. Wilcox, a Republican, seconded Dickey's substitute motion. Puukii said that Beckley's motion was before them. Robertson arose and said he wished to explain that a remark made by him on Wednesday on the floor of the House had been misrepresented. He said that he had been accused of threatening the House with the armed forces of the Federal Government and with urging Secretary Cooper to call on them. He said that he had not done that; he had made no threats.

"If," said Robertson, "the members want to prevent Secretary Cooper from making a record of the proceedings independent of the journal kept by our own secretary it is easy to accomplish this result by refusing to appropriate funds for the work, and if you refuse the appropriation you will achieve your desired end in a gentlemanly way. My objection to the resolution was based on its incorrect and illogical reasoning."

Robertson then argued that there could be no absolute separation of the three branches of Government. When Secretary Cooper took a seat in the Legislature he gained no part in the proceedings. Chief Justice Frear and Justice Galbraith had been on the floor of the House to swear in members, and in this way the judiciary branch had mixed with the legislative branch of the Government, as did the executive with the legislative when Secretary Cooper noted their proceedings.

Mahoe said it was now time to consider Beckley's resolution and immediately there began a terrific argument on all sides, the Republicans urging the bad policy of passing the Beckley resolution and the Independents speaking for it. The vote was taken on the resolution by ayes and noes. The following voted for the Beckley resolution:

Ahuili (Ind.), Akina (Ind.), Beckley (Ind.), Emmeluth (Ind.), Ewaliko (Ind.), Haahoe (Dem-Ind.), Hihio (Ind.), Kaaui (Ind.), Kaulamaka (Ind.), Kaniho (Dem.), Kawaloha (Ind.), Kekaula (Ind.), Kikilika (Dem-Ind.), Mahoe (Ind.), Makainai (Dem-Ind.), Makekau (Dem-Ind.), Mossman (Ind.), Nallima (Ind.), Puukii (Dem-Ind.).

The resolution was opposed by the following, all of them Republicans: W. Aylett, C. H. Dickey, A. F. Gilliland, W. H. Hoogs, J. W. K. Keiki, J. Kumulua, J. Monsarrat, A. G. M. Robertson, S. W. Wilcox.

The clerk announced the vote and Speaker Akina said: "The resolution having been adopted it is now in order for Secretary Cooper to leave."

Secretary Cooper was sitting all the while with his stenographer beside him at a desk to the left of the speaker's rostrum. He now arose and said:

"I understand that resolution to be sweeping in its character and to deny my right here at all."

Akina said that was his understanding.

"Then," said Cooper, "I will leave only under escort of the sergeant-at-arms."

There was an awkward pause. Sergeant-at-Arms Nakookoo gazed vacantly out of the door and the members and the lobby looked at Cooper. Cooper and his stenographer had risen and with their records in their hands, awaited their escort. Finally Nakookoo went over to them and led them past the spectators into the hallway.

The House breathed again and Emmeluth said: "Mr. Speaker, from what has just transpired I consider it desirable to state the attitude of the supporters of the resolution. We do not deny the right of Mr. Cooper or any other executive officer of this Territory to attend the meetings of this body, but we deny the right of the Secretary of the Territory to a permanent seat in his official capacity."

The House adjourned till today at 10 o'clock.

Secretary Cooper made the following statement as to his presence in the House:

"I do not claim any right or privilege on the floor of the House. I use the term 'floor of the House' in its legal acceptance. In other words, the right and privilege of the members of the House. The mere fact that the members and audience are seated upon the same level in the same room does not mean that they all occupy the floor of the House. The Governor assigned the old throne room for the use of the House of Representatives of this Legislature. He authorized the present arrangement of seating of the members of the House, press, audience and the place occupied by myself. What I do claim is the right to be present in some convenient locality in the room occupied by the House of Representatives, where I can perform the duties of my office, one of which is recording the proceedings of the House of Representatives. If my present place is not satisfactory to the House any other place where I may have the necessary conveniences for carrying on my work will be satisfactory to me and I do not believe the House has any right to bar my presence in the room."

MESSAGE READ BEFORE SENATE

Occupies Nearly all of the
Time and Body Transacts
Little Business.

PROMPTLY at 10 o'clock the Senate was called to order by President Russell and the members listened to an opening prayer by the chaplain, delivered in the Hawaiian tongue. President Russell evidently thought that it was not necessary to call the roll, so omitted that duty, and so far as the records of the day's meeting are concerned there is nothing to show that any of the members were present.

President Russell had evidently taken advantage of Washington's birthday and read up on parliamentary rules, for he was able to render a decision with a little more assurance than on previous occasions. The House was not alone in its intention to put Secretary Cooper without the doors, for at the opening of the Senate in the hall for the use of Cooper's stenographer had been seized by House Stenographer McMahon and Assistant Secretary Coney. The representative of the Secretary of the Territory was forced to take a seat at the press table.

The question of translation from the English language into the Hawaiian and vice versa is very much of a farce in the Senate, as time after time the motions were made in the English language and Interpreter Bush failed to translate, or when he did only gave what he considered the substance of the motion and did not translate literally. On one occasion this drew forth a vigorous protest from Senator White.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read by Secretary Cayless, occupying twenty minutes, and thirty minutes more were consumed in their translation by Bush. Senators Brown and Carter made some suggestions for the correction of the minutes, which were accepted, and after several attempts were made to put a motion in correct form for their approval, the chair finally ordered that the minutes be approved with the corrections.

It was 11:15 o'clock before any of the business was taken up, and Senator Kalua moved that the minutes of the first day be not included as a part of the proceedings of the session, as the Senate was not organized until the second day, or Thursday. The reading of the letters in the minutes was also objected to, and it was moved that in the future they be omitted.

Senator Brown stated that the motion was out of order owing to the fact that the Organic Act specified that a journal be maintained, and his point was sustained by the chair.

A communication from the lower House was read stating that it was organized and ready for business. Cecil Brown then moved that the communication from the House in regard to the committee to wait upon the Governor be taken from the table and read. The motion was carried and the secretary ordered to read the communication.

On motion of Senator Carter the chair appointed a committee of three to notify the Governor, composed of the following: Senators Cecil Brown, George R. Carter and John T. Brown.

The secretary was also instructed to notify the House of the appointment of the committee and of its personnel. Cecil Brown then moved for a recess until 1 o'clock to give the committee time to confer and report to the Governor.

When the afternoon session was called to order Senator Cecil Brown reported that the committee had waited upon the Governor and that the message would be received by both Houses shortly after 1 o'clock. Even as he spoke Secretary Hawes entered the room and placed the message on the table. The report of the committee was ordered accepted.

Senator White gained the floor and moved that the message from the Governor be delayed until after he had read a resolution which he wished to present to the Senate, but to Cecil Brown's objection and the support of the chair he was forced to yield.

The reading of the message occupied nearly all of the afternoon and when

the secretary wanted to follow the message up by reading a long article on estimates it drew forth a strong protest from the weary Senators, and upon motion of Cecil Brown it was placed upon the table until such time as the committee was able to frame rules for the government of the body. Continuing, he said that he thought it was in order to print the message and estimates in both languages so that each Senator might have a copy of the same.

Senator Baldwin made a motion to that effect but was immediately foisted by White, who said that he believed the message should be translated at once.

The question was called for and a vote showed the Senators to be in favor of Baldwin's motion, which had been given precedence over that of White, who had withdrawn his original motion.

Senator Brown moved that the House adjourn so as to give the committee on rules time to work, but Senator White persuaded him to withdraw his motion so that he could read his resolution. A long speech was then made in the most flowery language, and when the substance was sifted out of the resolution it was found that a motion had been made to the effect that the Declaration of Independence be read and spread upon the records.

Senator Carter, evidently fearing the results, jumped to his feet and without waiting for recognition from the chair asked to be excused on the ground that he had a business engagement to fulfill.

Interpreter Bush then translated the motion and was rebuked by Senator White, who claimed that his motion was not correctly interpreted. Several objections to the reading of the Declaration of Independence on account of the time it would take, but White responded by saying that there were probably some in the room who had not read that famous article, and personally he wished to hear it in his new state and that he wished it rung in his ears and spread upon the journal of the House in both languages. After Cecil Brown had amended the motion so that it would only be entered upon the journal in the English language it was carried.

The chair ordered the Declaration read by the Secretary and this was the signal for every lady spectator in the room to beat a hasty retreat.

Secretary Cayless asked permission of the chair to sit as he read, but Senator Kalua stated that if the Declaration was to be read at all it should be done with all due respect to the sentiments contained therein, and therefore thought that the secretary should stand. Cayless rose to his feet at the command "stand up" from the chair and commenced to read.

It was then translated into Hawaiian by Interpreter Bush and immediately after it was finished the meeting adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Governor's Message.

The following is the Governor's message in full:

A MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

The Act of Congress providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii completed the process of annexation, begun with the Hawaiian acceptance of the joint resolution of Congress for the union of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States of America.

The period between such acceptance, on the 12th day of August, 1898, and the going into effect of the Territorial Act on the 14th day of June, 1900, was one of transition. While the Hawaiian Government had ceased under the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, it still continued to administer some of the prerogatives of an independent power, it collected duties under its own laws on goods imported from other countries and even on those coming from the United States. It preserved its consular relations with other countries, including the United States. It continued its quarantine regulations against the rest of the world.

This quasi independent status gave rise to many questions difficult of solution, and made it necessary in the public interest to maintain a representative at Washington.

The changes made by the Territorial Act in the departments of the local government caused some difficulty in adjusting the civil service in the absence of legislative assistance. Department clerks have had in some cases to follow their duties into other departments.

The powers and duties of the new office

of Superintendent of Public Works correspond substantially with those of the Minister of the Interior under the Republic, with the exception of certain specified matters relating to licenses, corporations, partnerships, business enterprises of married women, and registry of conveyances, which were transferred to the Treasurer, matters relating to prisons, notaries and escheat of lands, which were transferred to the Attorney General, and those relating to the preservation of laws and proceedings of the Legislature, and the duty of promulgating executive proclamations, which were transferred to the Secretary of the Territory.

The duties and authority of the old Commissioner of Public Lands and Agent of Public Lands have been combined in one person, the Commissioner of Public Lands.

EVENING UP SALARIES.

At the present time under the appropriations made in the legislative session of 1898, the pay of the heads of departments is very uneven. While the Attorney General, the Treasurer and the Superintendent of Public Works receive each six thousand dollars a year, the Superintendent of Public Instruction receives nothing—the corresponding position of Minister of Public Instruction having been formerly held ex-officio by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who received his salary as such Minister. The annual salary of the Commissioner of Public Lands is three thousand dollars, that of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry is two thousand one hundred dollars, that of the Surveyor is three thousand dollars, while the president of the Board of Health receives nothing.

As will be seen in the estimates, I have placed the four leading executive officers in a class by themselves with an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars each; such reduction of pay being consonant with the rates established for such Territorial officers as are paid by the Federal Government.

The Commissioner of Public Lands, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry and the president of the Board of Health are placed in another class with salaries corresponding to that of the Auditor. It is a question in my mind whether the president of the Board of Health should not receive four thousand five hundred dollars.

HEALTH BOARD PRESIDENT.

The reasons for these changes are as follows: The Commissioner of Public Lands has now the whole work and responsibility formerly divided among the Commissioners of Public Lands and the Agent of Public Lands under the Republic. In regard to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry it is desired to develop the scope of his department to include the whole of the public health, the old Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry in which case the present pay is clearly inadequate. Both of these officers are recommended by the Federal authorities who are working for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in the Territory, for appointment as Commissioners in the management of such station.

The president of the Board of Health is an officer having at times great and most critical responsibilities in relation to the protection of the public health. It is obvious that no one would be able to perform the duties of this position as thoroughly without pay as if his time and efforts were reasonably compensated.

I recommend that the beginning of the first biennial period of the Territory be set for the first day of July, 1901, and that appropriations be made accordingly. My reasons for this are: First, the financial year of the Government of the United States begins on the first day of July of each year, under which rule our former practice of beginning the financial period on the first day of January, would, if continued, be extremely inconvenient and unsuitable for several reasons, particularly in the matter of statistics and official reports to the Federal Government; second, it would for obvious reasons be an improvement in our system to have our financial period follow the biennial appropriations instead of beginning several months before their passage, as heretofore.

LOSS OF REVENUES.

Such an arrangement was evidently contemplated by Congress in enacting section 53 of the Territorial Act, as appears by the words which refer to the regular sessions of the Legislature as preceding the biennial periods for which they make appropriations.

The loss of the tariff and postal revenues incident to annexation, has been a serious blow to our financial condition. In the period of 1898 and 1899 the revenue from these sources was \$2,336,167.87 and the expenses \$331,270.22.

This reduction of revenues makes it necessary that a considerable sum of money should be borrowed for public improvements.

The reports on the financial requirements for the coming period contain statements of estimates of the Government income for 1901 both by the Treasurer and the Auditor—the total estimate of the former being \$2,334,999 and that of the latter \$2,175,530. These estimates assure the Government sufficient funds for the satisfactory conduct of the affairs of the Territory, excepting in the matter of public improvements, unless some unforeseen public misfortune should occur calling for large expenditures.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The present public debt, not including deposits in the Postal Savings Bank of the Republic of Hawaii, which have been assumed and paid by the United States, is \$1,186,469. The United States have still to pay \$2,334,999, leaving as the public debt of the Territory \$3,521,468. The provision of the Territorial Act, section 53, relating to loans—limits the amount of indebtedness that may be incurred in any one year by the Territory to 1 per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property of the Territory as shown by the last general assessment. The assessment for the year 1900 showed a total valuation of \$37,481,584; consequently the indebtedness that may be incurred in the first year of the next biennial period is \$374,815.84, and the same amount or more for the second year. The total loan suggested in the estimates is \$1,946,000, one-half of which may be incurred in each year of the coming period.

The report of the Treasurer shows that the sum of \$700,000 has been advanced to loan accounts from current funds since the legislative session of 1899. The estimates provide for the return

of this amount to the current account and its appropriation as current funds. (Although this course is not absolutely necessary, yet it is very desirable that it should be followed, for this reason, a very large part of the revenues are received from taxes on property during the latter part of October and the first two weeks of November. With our present surplus and the monthly revenues from other sources the Government will be out of funds, as shown by the Treasurer, several months before property taxes are collected, unless the return to the current account of loan advances as above suggested, be adopted.)

RECOMMENDS LOAN ACT.

I recommend the passage of a loan act for a larger amount than at present required, under which the Legislature at each session may appropriate funds as may be required, thus obviating the necessity of passing a new loan bill at each session. Such a course was adopted by the Legislature of 1896 and has been satisfactory.

In connection with efforts for the suppression of the bubonic plague, which was epidemic in Honolulu during the winter of 1899 and 1900, a number of buildings and other property were destroyed by the Board of Health, and a larger number of buildings and a greater amount of other property were destroyed by the great fire of January 20th, 1900, which was the accidental result of a fire started by the Board of Health as a measure for the suppression of the plague. By this disaster a large number of people were rendered homeless and suffered serious loss of property.

In response to a suggestion of the Executive Council, the following telegram was received from the Secretary of State: "The President approves the appointment of the Court of Claims to consider losses caused by the burning of Chinatown and to make awards and judgments on such losses to be paid out of appropriations made by the Council of State in conformity with the Hawaiian law." Such a court was appointed on the second day of April, 1900, and principles and rules established for its government. The court began operations at once, but the Council of State, upon being called together, refused to appropriate funds for the expenses of such court on account of a disagreement of the Council with the principles and rules for the government of the court adopted by the Executive Council. The court thereupon ceased operations.

SANITARY FIRE CLAIMS.

Although, as a rule, sovereign States are not, and the Republic of Hawaii by its own laws was not legally bound to recognize in damage claims arising from such causes; and there is nothing in the brief message from the Federal Government, which makes it clear that the President intended to authorize a departure from the usual rule and Hawaiian law, my view of policy in this matter is as follows: The bubonic plague with the resulting deaths, the losses by fire and the danger which for months menaced the whole island population was a national misfortune, which should as far as possible be borne approximately by the whole community. Consistently with this view the taxpayers should assume a reasonable proportion of the losses of the sufferers in this calamity, but no logical theory requires them to assume the whole of such losses, as the sufferers are equally called upon to bear their share also. What that proportion should be is difficult to say; it can only be decided arbitrarily.

The fact, however, that many householders and proprietors of premises became infected, by their own culpable neglect of cleanliness in their surroundings not only invited infection but gave plague germs a foothold from which it was most difficult to dislodge them. It is a circumstance that should greatly reduce awards of damages to suffer persons, not, indeed, cause their claims to be refused altogether.

The matter of awarding damages is one of such difficulty and delicacy that provision should be made for the establishment of a court or commission composed of persons of integrity and conservative judgment for this work.

REASONABLE RELIEF RIGHT.

The project of recognizing these claims in damages being one of Government bounty rather than of legal requirement, the Legislature is not called upon to impose any burden upon the country in its treatment of the subject, but simply to extend reasonable and approximate relief to the innocent sufferers in this great disaster.

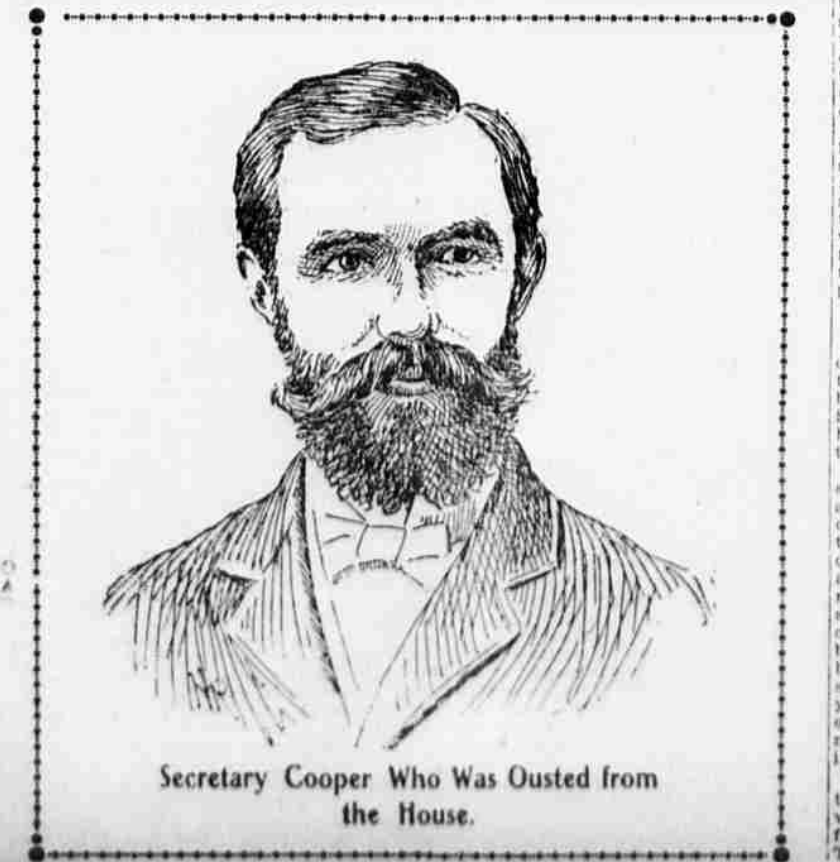
Although the estimates cover an aggregate amount near the limit of prospective revenues, a large part of the item for interest on Government indebtedness will probably not be required, as the Federal Government may be expected to carry out the provision of the joint resolution of annexation assuming the payment of interest on four million dollars of the indebtedness of the Republic of Hawaii. This reduction of that item will amount to \$347,726.56. For the same reason the interest paid by the Territorial Government since the 14th day of June, 1900, on this account, expected to be refunded by the Federal Government. This amounts to \$106,069.44. There will therefore be a saving in the estimates of \$453,796.00, which will be available toward the settlement of fire claims.

Since the cessation of the bubonic plague the health of the community has with the exception of one or two localities been generally good.

With regard to the unfortunate class, confined for the public safety in the settlements of Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa, it is a satisfaction to be able to report that their condition as to their surroundings and the comforts of life is improving from year to year. It is probable that more can be done to alleviate the hardships of their situation. Legislation providing for appeals from the decisions of the District Magistrate whose jurisdiction includes the settlement, would doubtless add to the content of that community. Such appeals, except upon points of law, could be heard in the settlement. Any other arrangement would seem to be impracticable under the circumstances. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will during this session send a committee of its members to visit the settlement and report on its condition.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

While the sanitary state of Honolulu has been growing worse for several years, owing mainly to the entire absence of a system of sewerage, and the rapid increase of population, and to some extent to the unhealthy character of that portion of the drinking water which is supplied from the Nuuanu reservoirs, the prospects for an immediate improvement are most encouraging. A system of sewerage covering a large portion of the City has been nearly completed at



Secretary Cooper Who Was Ousted from the House.

a cost of \$10,000, and is already partly in use. Estimates now vary for its completion and operation as before you. I recommend this vital matter to your faithful consideration.

Estimates submitted for the construction of a water plant, for the filtration of all the water supplied to the mains from Nuuanu valley. It is the experience of all cities that have required the filtration of their water, that the cost of such a plant is a certain class of disease and the death rate is the immediate result of such precaution.

One of the valuable lessons of the bubonic plague, was the importance of the removal of garbage from the vicinity of human habitations. It was decided that the most effective way of getting rid of this menacing material was to destroy it. The machinery of a crematory for this purpose has been purchased and the buildings for its operation are under construction. The completion of this important enterprise requires a further appropriation.

I would call your attention to the important work accomplished by the Department of Health through the Food Commissioner. I desire the service to be most vital to the public health. Invalids and children are especially susceptible to food adulterations. The recent decision of the Board to publish the names both of vendors and manufacturers of adulterated foods, drinks and drugs, is most essential to the success of the campaign against these base attacks upon the public health.

AFFAIRS OF HEALTH.

I fully approve the recommendation of the president of the Board of Health that an appropriation be made for the salary of a purchasing agent for the Board. In all probability a competent man in such a position would save many times his salary.

In the financial report of the Queen's Hospital it appears that the reduction of income of that institution, on account of the loss of real estate through an adverse decision in the construction of the will of Dr. Hooke, and the cessation of the income of the amount of \$10,333.33 for the biennial period. In view of this loss of income and of the important work the Queen's Hospital is doing, I have recommended an appropriation equal to double the amount of the old income, on condition of free treatment of Government patients and the maintenance of a free ward for the poor of all nationalities.

The necessity of a hospital for incurables has long been apparent. Such cases were very properly not received at the Queen's Hospital. The matter became so urgent during last year that several public-spirited ladies and gentlemen went to work and organized such a hospital and have conducted it with the assistance of funds contributed for the purpose. This institution was temporarily located at the beach near Kakaako and is doing a splendid work. The Council of State appropriated \$5,000 for its support and \$25,000 toward its endowment—the latter appropriation being conditioned on the raising of a fund of \$100,000 for the same purpose by private subscription. A considerable amount of money has been raised for the construction of hospital buildings for such a hospital and for its maintenance, but as yet no beginning of the work has been made. I strongly recommend the appropriation of \$5,000 toward the maintenance of the present hospital.

NEEDS OF SCHOOLS.

You will find by the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction that the public schools are in a prosperous condition. For some years there has been a rapid increase of pupils beyond the capacity of the school houses of the country even with the considerable additions that have already been made. School accommodations are still unequal to the demand. The large appropriations recommended for this purpose are for the most part very necessary.

The Government has recently adopted the plan of building school houses of large size with walks of fire-proof materials. This plan was carried into effect in the construction of the Princess Kaiulani School and the Kaahumanu School in Honolulu. An appropriation of \$5,000 is recommended for rebuilding the Royal School. The main building in the Royal School premises was found to be unsafe last year and was taken down. At present a part of the pupils are accommodated in the remaining buildings, and the rest in the Aala warehouse, which has been fitted up temporarily for that purpose. This arrangement is very unsatisfactory. The Aala warehouse is a cheap, rough building with unsuitable surroundings. The separation of the school into two divisions at such a distance apart is unfavorable to its administration.

It is proposed to put up a large building of fire-proof materials of sufficient size to accommodate seven hundred pupils. The historic fame of this school and its honorable and successful record justify the proposition of giving the new building such an architectural character as will make it a worthy monument to the famous Alis who were its first pupils, and to its later graduates as well.

I call your attention to the plan of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as set forth in his report, to move the Reformatory School to Waialeale, in the District of Koolaula, and to designate it as the Industrial School for Boys. I emphatically approve of this project. The plan of land suggested for this purpose contains over seven hundred acres and lies partly on the foothills and partly between them and the sea. The location is most healthy, with fresh trade winds from the ocean. The plan offers opportunities for a variety of farming work, including stock raising and the cultivation of field crops and taro. There is fishing and sea bathing. An industrial school located on this land would have an environment most favorable to the education of boys in many industrial lines, and to a good development of the character and the body.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PLAN.

The boys in the Reformatory School are taught, outside of book learning, carpentry, harnessmaking, tinwork and sewing only. There is little opportunity for teaching them agriculture.

If this plan is carried out, it is proposed to use the Reformatory School premises for an industrial school for girls, which is much needed.

Such changes in the laws as are necessary to effectuate these projects should be enacted.

There is a small number of children scattered over the Territory who are ineligible for admission into the public schools on account of their inability to pass the required medical examinations. Some provision should be made for the education of these children. As their number is small in any one locality, it may be impracticable to provide instruction for them at their homes. There does not seem to be any insurmountable objection to legislation that would gather them at some place or places, according to their numbers, and provide them with instruction and careful medical attendance as well as food, clothing and lodging. Such a plan would be in their own and public interests. The matter is most important; the Government cannot leave these children to grow up in ignorance and neglect without doing the severest damage.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction contains interesting information in regard to the development of manual training in the schools. This feature of public instruction is worthy of hearty support.

Your attention is invited to the propo-

sition of the Superintendent of Public Instruction that the Department be relieved of the work of furnishing school books to school children. I have grave doubts of the advantage of such a change. The question to be considered is how pupils, particularly those in out-of-the-way districts, would be affected by it, rather than the convenience of the clerical force of the Department.

The suggestion of this report favoring the establishment of school libraries is admirable, and should have legislative assistance. With a moderate appropriation for this purpose at each session, such libraries would grow steadily and soon become in each district a most favorable influence toward taste in reading, a knowledge of the English language, and growth in personal character.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.

Congress has conferred on the Legislature authority to create counties and town and city municipalities within the Territory and to provide for the government thereof.

This is an enterprise requiring for its success a high degree of patriotism and civil intelligence. Careful study of local conditions and the experience of other communities in the creation and administration of municipal corporations are necessary to safeguard the country against costly mistakes. Many problems will arise in the consideration of such legislation that are difficult of solution, calling for sincere deliberation.

There are important questions to be weighed by you in the consideration of this subject. Should such local governments be established in communities that do not ask for them? Should the whole area of the Territory be occupied by such governments, or should experi-

ment be required to pay his expenses and a reasonable salary. An item has been placed in the estimates for this purpose. The plan of the Department of Agriculture at Washington to establish an agricultural experiment station here is one of great importance to the Territory. Such a station conducted by trained men will be of inestimable value to our agricultural population in testing the capabilities of various plants producing food, fiber and other valuable products in our climate and soil; and in introducing scientific methods of cultivation. The small farmer will be especially benefited by such experiments, and it is to the prosperity of the small farmer that much of our social and political advancement will depend. Our own Department of Agriculture and Forestry will work with such a station in promoting the development of our agricultural resources.

A considerable appropriation is recommended for roads and harbor improvements. Roads are a necessary condition of commercial and agricultural growth. Much progress has been made in this direction during the past four years. A highway for wheeled vehicles has been nearly completed around the Island of Hawaii. It should be finished in the coming period. The increase in the number of homestead settlements requires many new roads; the growth of Honolulu and Hilo demands new streets of the best quality.

The increase of our commerce calls for more wharves and some harbor enlargement. The Territory must carry on this work until such time as it may be taken up by the Federal Government.

ELECTIONS AND POSTOFFICE.

The Territorial Act requires the Legislature at its first regular session after

the attachment, requiring building permits within certain limits in Honolulu and Hilo and perhaps other towns to be passed upon by an officer of the Board of Health as to sanitary conditions of the ground and sanitary character of the plans, provision for the removal of sewage to Congress, amending the law to require plaintiff to prove delivery and good faith, restricting the sale and use of opium, regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, protecting the Territory from the immigration of persons afflicted with contagious diseases, and carrying out the recommendations of the Attorney General in regard to the status and punishment of offenses, and the jurisdiction of District Magistrates in criminal proceedings, the custody of kerosene and gunpowder, and chapter 56 of the Penal Laws.

I also recommend legislation for the protection and increase of Hawaiian food fish.

The bill submitted in a few days a brief list of supplementary estimates.

Reports making recommendations for appropriations from the different Departments and bureaus, together with the annual reports of Departments, have been prepared and will be submitted for your assistance. I commend them to your careful study as giving a comprehensive statement of the conduct of all executive and judicial matters.

MATTER OF TAXATION.

I have recommended an increase in the appropriation for Kapiolani Park. This pleasure ground has become essential to the Honolulu community. Much has been done with small appropriations for carrying it on in past years, but there is much more that is necessary to be done. The race course cannot be permitted to absorb a large part of the park area indefinitely. The release of such area will make an important addition to the park proper, which will re-

quire skill and money for its arrangement in conformity with the surrounding grounds. A greater attention to landscape effects than heretofore is desirable. This means more skill at a greater cost.

The report of the Commissioners shows forcibly the need of an increased outlay for watering facilities among other things.

The Legislature of 1898 made provision for the appointment of a Commission of three persons to investigate the subject of taxation and report at the succeeding session. Mr. William R. Castle of Honolulu, Mr. Henry P. Baldwin of Maui and Mr. Alexander G. N. Robertson of Honolulu were appointed on this Commission. Considerable preliminary work was done, but the failure of a regular session in 1900, together with the long-continued uncertainty as to the time when a Legislature would sit, led to a cessation of the work of the Commission. Just before the election of last November, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Robertson, who had decided to become candidates for election to the Legislature, resigned from the Commission.

I recommend legislation providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds for the Territory in other parts of the world, amending the laws relating to the Board of Health to allow the Board to receive a salary, amending the statute of vagrancy to include as vagrants all persons conducting an illicit business, creating fire limits in the town of Hilo and extending the fire limits of Honolulu, providing for merchandise licenses, repealing statute reserving belts of trees along water forest roads, amending the military law and creating the office of Adjutant General, enlarging the list of articles exempt

from attachment, requiring building permits within certain limits in Honolulu and Hilo and perhaps other towns to be passed upon by an officer of the Board of Health as to sanitary conditions of the ground and sanitary character of the plans, provision for the removal of sewage to Congress, amending the law to require plaintiff to prove delivery and good faith, restricting the sale and use of opium, regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, protecting the Territory from the immigration of persons afflicted with contagious diseases, and carrying out the recommendations of the Attorney General in regard to the status and punishment of offenses, and the jurisdiction of District Magistrates in criminal proceedings, the custody of kerosene and gunpowder, and chapter 56 of the Penal Laws.

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THE PAST YEAR.

During the past year the Hawaiian community has twice been called upon to mourn the death of members of the last royal line of the monarchy; Her late Majesty Queen Dowager Kapiolani, widow of His late Majesty King Kalakaua, and Her late Royal Highness Princess Kaiulani, daughter of Her late Royal Highness Princess Likelike and the Honorable Archibald S. Cleghorn.

State obsequies were tendered to the remains of both of these esteemed Alis, and the mourning for them by all classes and nationalities was general and sincere.

Public feeling was deeply aroused by the death of Princess Kaiulani. Her beauty and charm, the romantic incidents of her short life in connection with her brilliant political prospects as heiress presumptive to the Hawaiian throne, and their frustration by no fault of her own, her brave acceptance of the new and difficult situation, and the tact and sincerity she displayed in her changed relations with the Government and the people, had won for her a widespread interest and the respect and regard of the community. Her sudden death, coming when she had vindicated her superiority to circumstances, and had with sweetness and gentleness turned her foot to the humbler life, feeling that the best things were still hers to live for, and people were fast recognizing her nobility of character, was most pathetic and at the same time most favorable to the permanence of tender and affectionate memories of her life and personal qualities.

In inaugurating local legislation for Hawaii in its new political department, you hold a most conspicuous position before present and future generations, and one probably of unusual influence.

The past with its records of success and failure cannot be changed. You may go to it for lessons, but your work is for the future. You can hardly fall in your legislative procedure to make important precedents. It is in your power to create useful or injurious ones. The people of the future years shall talk about the first Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, the first Hawaiian Legislature of the twentieth century, their verdict of your work will be such as you now lay the foundations for.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE,
Executive Chamber, February 20, 1901.

WELCOMED HIM HOME.

Many Attend St. Andrew's Cathedral to Hear Rev. Mackintosh.

There was a very large attendance at the Sunday morning service of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday to welcome home the popular minister, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, who has been abroad the past six months. The service throughout was a lovely one, the choir of ladies and gentlemen rendering special music with fine effect. Solos were excellently sung by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elston and Judge Stanley. Rev. Hamilton Lee read the lessons.

Mr. Mackintosh intoned the service and also preached the sermon. After giving out his text, he thanked the congregation for the kindly welcome given him and his family since their return home. There had been some changes during his absence. Announcement was made that the special Lenten services would be at 5:30 p. m. Wednesdays and 7:30 p. m. Fridays.

MARRIED.

HILL-FURMAN—At the home of Rev. A. E. Cory, on Saturday night at 8 o'clock, Mr. J. B. Hill of Honolulu and Mrs. Ackerman Furman of California.

DIED.

MCLENDON—At Wailuku, Maui, February 17, 1901, John McLendon of Alameda, California, aged 30 years. Headstone (Cal.) papers please copy.

RUSSELL—In Honolulu, February 24, at 10 o'clock in the 35th year of his age, P. J. Russell, a native of New South Wales.

The steamer Noeau went to Kaula on Saturday afternoon on a special trip with Colonel Spalding.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will sail at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	PEKING	MARCH 8
COPTIC	MARCH 14	GAELIC	MARCH 16
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 22	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 23
PEKING	MARCH 30	CHINA	APRIL 3
GAELIC	APRIL 6	DORIC	APRIL 9
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 16	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 19
CHINA	APRIL 24	RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 27
DORIC	MAY 2	COPTIC	MAY 4
NIPPON MARU	MAY 10	AMERICA MARU	MAY 14
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 18	PEKING	MAY 21
COPTIC	MAY 25	GAELIC	MAY 28

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H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (30 working days) the sum of Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually.

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually.

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually.

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually.

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Is the Original and Only Genuine Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAER WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendants' claim, was a deliberate fraud, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1901.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT DRUGS, and is the most reliable remedy in the world when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that CHLORODYNE is one of the most generally efficacious.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, writes: "Two doses completely cured me of cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

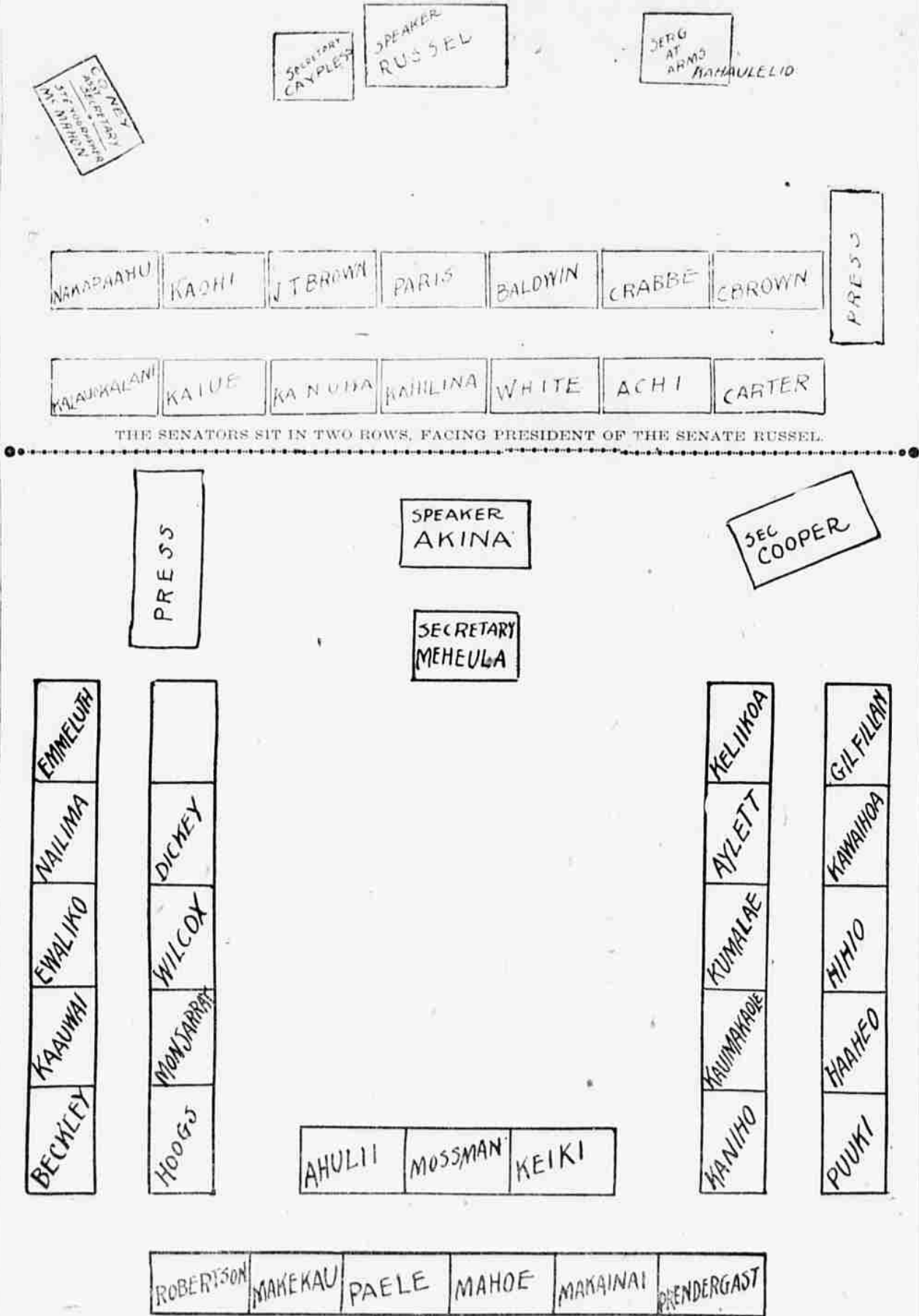
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, is on every bottle, and is blown in the glass.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. See bottle, is 1/6d, 2/6, 3/6, and 4/6, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St., London, W. O.

Collector, Steamship, Deputy Collector, Steamship, and Captain Macauley sailed for Waialeale on Saturday afternoon on the steamer W. G. Hall to libel three schooners, which are said to have disregarded the rules of the customs department and whose actions at Kaula ports have been somewhat mysterious.



HOW THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ARE SEATED. IT WILL BE NOTICED THAT THE DESK NEXT TO DICKNEY'S WAS VACANT IN THE PLAN. KEKAULA SITS THERE NOW BUT WHEN THE ARTIST DREW THE PLAN HAD NOT BEEN SWORN IN.

ments be made in one or two localities before going further? What will be the approximate burden of the aggregate taxation of the city or county of the Territory on the taxpayer? How will the small proprietor be affected by such combined taxation, and by the probable greater stringency of municipal regulations? These questions are better answered before than after the character of such corporations is finally settled.

Probably the most satisfactory method of conferring such privileges is by means of a general statute, stating the conditions precedent to the establishment of such corporations, and the principles and limitations to be recognized in their organization, under which any community within the conditions may proceed to acquire corporate existence whenever it shall so desire.

Should the Legislature find itself unable, at this session, to agree upon satisfactory legislation in this matter, it would doubtless facilitate the progress of the work in the future, if it should make provision for the appointment and adequate pay of a commission of several persons to prepare a general scheme for both county and city government, and report to the next regular session of the Legislature.

AGRICULTURE HERE.

The Executive is in correspondence with the Bureau of Forestry of the Federal Government in regard to the temporary services of an expert forester to examine the forests of the Territory, and to advise the Government on questions pertaining to their preservation, the need of re-foresting and the extent to which re-foresting may be safely permitted. The Bureau favors sending one of its own skilled foresters as soon as one can be spared. The Territory will, however,

the census enumeration shall be ascertained, to re-apportion the membership in the Senate and House of Representatives among the Senatorial and Representative districts on the basis of the population of citizens of the Territory in each of said districts. The Executive is in correspondence with the Director of the Census in the matter of such information and is assured that it will be furnished as soon as it is ascertained. Upon the receipt of such information by the Executive it will be promptly sent to the Legislature.

Previous to the going into effect of the Territorial Act, the Postoffice Inspector in Charge at Honolulu directed the country postmasters of these islands to forward the Hawaiian postage stamps in their possession on the 14th day of June, to the Postoffice Department in Washington, which direction was generally followed. These stamps in every case were owned by such postmasters, it having been the practice in the Postal Bureau under the Republic of Hawaii, to require the postmasters outside of Honolulu to purchase the stamps required by them for the business of their respective postoffices, and to sell them to customers on their own account. A number of these postmasters requested the Washington Department to return either the stamps or their value in money or American stamps. Such requests were refused and the applicants were referred to the Territorial Government. As but two or three of these claims have been sent to me, I would recommend the Legislature to notify such postmasters of their losses in this matter, and to require them to place an item in the appropriation bill for their payment.

Under the appropriation of the Council of State for the expenses of a Hawaiian

quire skill and money for its arrangement in conformity with the surrounding grounds. A greater attention to landscape effects than heretofore is desirable. This means more skill at a greater cost.

The report of the Commissioners shows forcibly the need of an increased outlay for watering facilities among other things.

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I recommend legislation providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds for the Territory in other parts of the world, amending the laws relating to the Board of Health to allow the Board to receive a salary, amending the statute of vagrancy to include as vagrants all persons conducting an illicit business, creating fire limits in the town of Hilo and extending the fire limits of Honolulu, providing for merchandise licenses, repealing statute reserving belts of trees along water forest roads, amending the military law and creating the office of Adjutant General, enlarging the list of articles exempt

from attachment, requiring building permits within certain limits in Honolulu and Hilo and perhaps other towns to be passed upon by an officer of the Board of Health as to sanitary conditions of the ground and sanitary character of the plans, provision for the removal of sewage to Congress, amending the law to require plaintiff to prove delivery and good faith, restricting the sale and use of opium, regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, protecting the Territory from the immigration of persons afflicted with contagious diseases, and carrying out the recommendations of the Attorney General in regard to the status and punishment of offenses, and the jurisdiction of District Magistrates in criminal proceedings, the custody of kerosene and gunpowder, and chapter 56 of the Penal Laws.

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INDEPENDENTS AT LOGGERHEADS; LEGISLATURE DOES BUT LITTLE INCREASE STOCK.

Discussion of Rules.

A ZERO might well be the sign for what the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii accomplished yesterday. In the House there was much talk over the rules; in the Senate all day was taken up by the reading of the regulations for that body.

But while the Senate was dull, there was some hot shot flying in the throne room, and a not uninteresting debate if one looked below the surface. The minutes of Saturday's session, in which Secretary of the Territory Cooper was ousted, stated that he was put off the floor of the House as called for by the resolution introduced by Representative Dickey. The minutes of Secretary Meheula, while not correctly kept and very meager, yet evince the intent of the House to bar Cooper only in his official position and show no sign of falsification. The members of the House say that it was intended only to eject Cooper from the floor and not to refuse him the same rights as ordinary citizens.

Cooper said yesterday that he understood that he was barred from the House altogether. He said that he had since his ejection asked the secretaries of the House and Senate for their daily journals and had been refused. He believes that the Legislature has refused to permit him to do what he is specifically ordered to do by the Organic Act. He will seek redress at Washington at once.

An interesting by-play in the House was the unmistakable break between factions of the Independent party. The party that gave Wilcox such a great victory and elected such an overwhelming majority to the Legislature is divided amongst itself and in a fair way to be rent asunder by the fight for spoils. Makekau, a Hilo Home Ruler, threw down the gauntlet to the Honolulu Independents in plain words. When John Emmeluth invoked the spirit of party fealty, Makekau said he had his own Home Rule party on Hawaii, and that his crowd might determine not to play in the yard of Emmeluth's crowd. Makekau thought it quite possible his section of the party might oppose measures urged by the Honolulu Independents. While the break was smoothed over and discussion of it smothered, one might detect easily the tenor in the earnest of unity and imagine the future when bills involving expenditures for Hilo and Honolulu crash.

Makekau also hinted broadly at attempted coercion or purchase of members. Several of the Independents said last night that Makekau referred to the coming dispensary bill and that the cloven hoof of the liquor power was in sight.

HOUSE ARGUES OVER RULES

When the House began its session yesterday there was a lobby of but one. Only Judge Wilder heard the impressive prayer of the chaplain besides the Representatives and the reporters. The prayer is always in Hawaiian and the white members whose knowledge of the native tongue is limited or nil wonder if they are included in the orisons of the Rev. Mr. Kamoku. John Emmeluth has missed the prayer three times and there is a rumor that he lingers in the corridors to hear the amen before he enters. He missed the roll call and the reading of the minutes as well as the prayer. On the contrary William Hoogs is a model of promptness for his hooie-hating fellow white.

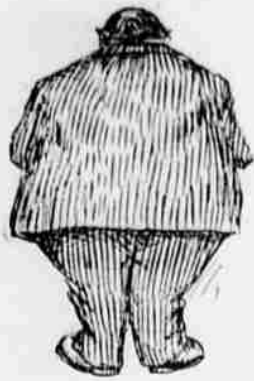
After the minutes had been read in English by Secretary of the House Meheula, Interpreter Wise read them in Hawaiian.

Speaker Akina called for the message of the Governor and for an hour it was droned out by the secretary in the original English. The message had been received Saturday but was side-tracked for the argument leading to the ousting of Cooper.

During the reading most of the country Representatives wrote letters home while others read the newspapers. The lobby filled up in the meantime but although every chair was occupied when Secretary Meheula had finished, there were but half a dozen whites in the hall. Reading in Hawaiian was postponed until the message is printed in native. The House adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

When the afternoon session opened Representative Gillilan presented the following:

I hereby give notice of my intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act to provide for a commission to take evidence concerning the injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory, and by the confiscation in Honolulu on January 20, 1900, and to report thereon."



HE WAS THERE ALSO



WISE INTERPRETS THE MINUTES



EMMELUTH CAME IN AFTER THE PRAYER

SERGEANT AT ARMS NAKOOKO IS A NATURAL BURN REACHER



Robertson moved that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to furnish each member with one copy of the Civil Laws of 1897, Penal Laws of 1897 and the Session Laws of 1898.

The resolution was adopted. Speaker Akina named the standing committee.

Robertson, a Republican, interrupted the translation into Hawaiian of the names of the standing committee by saying that he found in the rules that the standing committees were to consist of five members each.

John Emmeluth said experience had taught him that large committees were unwieldy and he would prefer to see the rules changed to having committees consist of not over three members.

The speaker supported Robertson's objection to the size of the committees.

Emmeluth moved the House return to the order of the day, which motion was carried. He then moved for a change in rule 19 of the Rules of Procedure making the committees consist of three members instead of five.

Robertson tripped up the doughty Emmeluth by informing the House that a day's notice was necessary to change any rule. Emmeluth accepted Robertson's information and gave the required day's notice. He pointed out the corrections in the rules he intended to make. He also asked for a committee on miscellaneous matters.

Beckley gave notice of his intention to move the amendment of rule 50 on the "previous question," which calls for a three-fifths majority to carry a motion for the previous question, to allow its carriage by a simple majority. Rule 88 was by Dickey's motion suspended. It reads: "No rule of the House shall be altered or rescinded, nor any new standing rule be adopted without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor."

Mahoe moved the rules be taken up section by section. Makekau said they could not do this, as the report of the rules committee had been adopted.

John Emmeluth submitted under the suspension of rule 88 a motion that a "miscellaneous committee" be appointed. Dickey seconded the motion and it was carried.

Emmeluth then tried to reduce the membership of standing committees from five to three. Dickey opposed this on the ground that it would pile up the

work on three members. He said the standing committees in all Legislatures in the United States consisted of five members.

Makekau said that as they had adopted the rules they could not change them without a day's notice. He was chairman of committee on rules and if they wished to change rules they must reconsider the committee's report.

Emmeluth sought to withdraw his motion but Dickey, its seconder, refused, saying that by suspending rule 88 they had given themselves right to amend the rules. Emmeluth explained that he merely wanted to withdraw his resolution so as to make other changes, and with Dickey's consent it was permitted.

Emmeluth moved that all voting except for the officers of the House be open and not by ballot. He said he believed in no secrecy and the fullest publicity. Makekau said the members should keep their right to vote secretly and thus maintain their independent action. He believed that in important questions they should vote secretly. He wanted to lay the foundation for secrecy there and then.

Emmeluth said that the words of the member from Hilo, Makekau, showed that he had been intimidated by the statement of Robertson a day ago. They should not be afraid to vote openly for the right. They had taken party pledges and the only way by which their constituents could know they had kept their pledges was by their open vote on the questions arising.

Beckley said the remark had been made that members were intimidated; that they were voting dishonestly. He believed they should vote openly and not lay themselves open to censure. He wanted Emmeluth's amendment passed.

Emmeluth applauded Beckley—the first sign of life in the House.

Robertson said he had not understood Makekau to defend any wrong practice but he thought the others who urged no secrecy, wanted to rid themselves of the charge that everything done by the Independent legislators was cut and dried. He had heard such rumors on the street, he said. Robertson was against secret balloting.

Emmeluth said he wanted to declare his stand. He had been elected on the platform of the Home Rule party. He would vote for every measure which

in caucus had been endorsed. He considered every member who was a Home Ruler to be bound by the party's principles and declarations.

Prendergast said he was for no secrecy.

Makekau explained that he had been misunderstood. He did not intend that all resolutions should be voted on by ballot but he saw ahead—there was a time coming when members would be forced to vote against their consciences. He was a Home Ruler but he knew the Home Rulers were disagreeing among themselves. "There will be questions raised," he said, "by Home Rulers in Honolulu opposed to Home Rulers in Hilo, from which place I come. Already the Oahu Independents are trying to break agreements with us on Hawaii. I will stay by my constituents and not by the Honolulu Home Rulers. I believe in a broad system and that we should have a secret ballot when we want it. God alone should judge our actions. God has not our agreements with our constituents. I will never be a coward on any question, but you will be cowards."

Penlike called for a vote on the question. Aylett opposed the amendment and was for secrecy. The vote was taken on the amendment and it was carried, which means there will be no secret balloting in the House.

Robertson moved to strike out rules 86 and 87, which are as follows, and they were obliterated:

86. Whenever communications are received from the Governor, or any member shall desire to make known any matter to the House which he deems shall be confidential and private, and shall communicate the same, the speaker shall decide whether the hall of the House should be cleared. If he so decides, the sergeant-at-arms shall clear the House of all persons but the House and its officers.

87. The House may decide whether the matter communicated shall be kept secret.

"The members and officers shall keep the secrets of the House."

Emmeluth again moved that rule 50 which reads as follows, "The object of the motion for the previous question is to cut off debate. It shall always be in order. It shall require a three-fifths majority to carry it. Whenever the motion shall be carried the author of

Are Against Secrecy.

the resolution, or introducer of the bill, being the main subject under discussion, shall be permitted to close the debate, after which the main question, subject to the order named in rule 47, shall be put; provided, that said author may delegate to another such right to close," be changed so as to strike out the words "three-fifths."

Dickey said this would be gag law. Robertson said it was an attempt to shut out the minority entirely. He said that Emmeluth had long been a champion of minorities but now that he was on the majority side of a Legislature, he sought to give the minority no show.

On a vote by ayes and noes the motion to strike out the words "three-fifths" was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Ahuli, Beckley, Emmeluth, Ewaliko, Hankeo, Kaulawa, Kaulamole, Kanlio, Makinani, Mossman, Nalima, Paele, Prendergast.

Noes—Aylett, Dickey, Gillilan, Hihio, Kaulawa, Kelki, Kekaula, Kumalae, Mahoe, Makekau, Monsarrat, Pauki, Robertson and Wilcox.

Ayes, 13; noes, 14.

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

SENATE DOES LITTLE WORK

Senators Achi and Baldwin failed to respond to their names yesterday morning when the Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, but came in soon afterwards. The minutes were read and Senator Kalauokalani moved that they be accepted, which was carried.

Kalauokalani moved that the clerk be instructed to acknowledge receipt of the Governor's message and the action of the Senate thereon.

The report of the committee of rules was heard through its chairman, Senator White. The committee was unanimous in the framing of the rules presented. The use of the stenographer was omitted, as it was not deemed necessary. Fourteen standing committees are provided for in the rules, requiring the fifteen members to fill forty-two positions, and if any member is appointed on more than three committees, that he can refuse to act. Senator Baldwin moved that the report be accepted.

The chairman did not agree with the majority of the committee in providing "that a bill, resolution or other matter laid upon the table shall be taken up by the Senate of a majority vote instead of two-thirds," nor the provision "that the previous question shall be carried by the majority instead of three-fifths of the members." This gives the Independents full power in the Senate.

Kalauokalani gained the floor and made a motion in the Hawaiian tongue, which was not translated.

Senator Carter objected strongly to the fact that when speeches were made in the Hawaiian tongue no opportunity was given the interpreter to translate.

White spoke of the omission in the report of the committee concerning duties of the assistant secretary, which was declared out of order.

Baldwin urged that the rules be taken up at once, as the Senate was and had been acting under miscellaneous rules.

Kalauokalani moved to permit the report to wait over until the afternoon session.

Baldwin could not see the object in this and objected to the motion being put but lost, the motion being carried. Cecil Brown then moved that the house take a recess to 1:30 o'clock.

When the afternoon session opened Kalauokalani moved that the report of the committee on rules be read. The secretary was so ordered. The president and vice president shall receive no pay for their services under the rules laid down, while all other officers shall be paid according to the appropriations made by the Senate.

Senator Cecil Brown moved that rules 1 to 21, inclusive, be passed, stating his object was to place these rules before the house for debate.

Senator Kanuha wanted the rules translated for the benefit of the Hawaiians.

Senator Brown withdrew his motion in order to permit the translation.

Senator Baldwin objected to the motion of Kanuha on the ground that it was unnecessary, as the interpreter was there for that special purpose.

The rules were ordered read in Hawaiian, the reading occupying the best part of the afternoon.

Immediately after the reading of the rules Senator White moved to adjourn until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Location of Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A cablegram from Admiral Kempf to the Navy Department announces the following distribution of vessels in the waters of the Philippines, Calamianes and Princeton at Cebu, Nasabulo, north coast of Luzon; Yorktown, Cebu, Alava and Concord at Cebu; Cavendish, operating at Leyte; Pamango, coasting Cebu; Don Juan de Austria, on south coast of Luzon; Isla de Cuba, at Zamboanga. The Lancaster has arrived at Cebu on her way to St. Lucia from La Guayra. The Paragon has sailed from San Diego for San Francisco. The Buffalo has left Colombia for Singapore. The Mayflower has arrived at San Juan.

The schooner Helene sails this morning at 7 o'clock from the Oceanic wharf for San Francisco with a load of sugar.

Stockholders of the Oahu Railway and Land Company received additional shares yesterday by the increase of the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000, the additional \$2,000,000 to be distributed pro rata among the holders of stock. The action was taken during the annual meeting of the stockholders held yesterday morning in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

The new issue of stock will take place on March 1, the distribution to be one new share of double value for one old share. B. F. Dillingham, general manager of the road, and the one who has made the road one of the most successful business ventures on the island of Oahu, presented the resolution for the increasing of the stock and distributing it as a \$2,000,000 dividend among the lucky holders of stock. The resolution was to the effect that the road was earning money to such an extent that the business had increased 20 per cent and the road had a clear value of \$4,000,000 over all indebtedness. On his recent trip to the Coast, Mr. Dillingham said he had consulted with Charles R. Bishop, Mr. Crocker of the Crocker-Woolworth Bank, and many other financiers of the Bay City, who had advised making the increase. The increased value of the shares would make it a 6 or 7 per cent dividend-paying investment, which gave it a better collateral security than at from 12 to 15 per cent.

When put to a vote the resolution was passed unanimously. The amount of stock represented at the meeting was about five-eighths of the entire number of shares in the company.

Superintendent Dennison of the road was complimented by Mr. Dillingham for the efficient manner in which he had handled the company's business and in the building of the railroad wharves which have materially changed the appearance of the harbor and given it much needed wharfage. In his opinion, Mr. Dennison had saved thousands of dollars for the company, and he was entitled to recognition from the company. Mr. Dillingham moved that the stockholders appropriate the sum of \$250 as an honorarium, which was done by unanimous vote.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, S. C. Allen; first vice president, J. B. Atherton; second vice president, W. F. Allen; secretary, A. W. Van Valkenburg; treasurer, M. P. Robinson; and Mr. W. G. Ashley, additional directors. W. M. Graham, W. F. Dillingham, E. E. Paxton, H. M. von Holt.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A. N. Kepolikal is in town. There was a meeting of the Catholic Benevolent Society last evening.

A reception was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Isenberg, Punahou last evening.

Among the passengers on the Sheridan are Oscar F. Williams, United States Consul General at Singapore, and his son and daughter.

Mounted Patrolmen Trieste and Maitland reported for duty yesterday, having returned from a month's vacation. Trieste has been visiting friends in Hilo.

Monroe Walton, son of Manager Walton of Pahala Plantation, is reported to be quite ill. He had been in a critical condition prior to the departure of the Mauna Loa.

Wall, school Company claim that the advance sale of seats for the Florence Roberts Company is unprecedented in this City. There was a rush for reserved seats all of yesterday, and opening night will not miss a crowded house.

George M. Rolph, secretary of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, returned from Maui on the Kinau Saturday afternoon. Mr. Rolph was delayed in his investigation of the water supply for the plantations by the bad weather. He will probably go to Kauai this afternoon on the W. G. Hall.

R. Van Allen, late first sergeant of Company L, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, stationed here two years ago, has obtained a year's leave of absence from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and is going to Manila on the transport ship David Law after the railroad interests of the Government in the Philippines.

H. Birkmyre has purchased a third interest in the firm of David Lawrence & Co., the popular cigar dealers of Port Moresby. The firm now consists of the following persons: David Lawrence, H. T. Hayseiden and H. Birkmyre. It is reported that they will in the near future open a large tobacco house in the wholesale district.

The new pipe organ for the Hail Native Church, Hilo, is on board the bark St. Katherine, which vessel left San Francisco on the 9th instant for Hilo. It ought to be along in the course of a few days. The new instrument which has been built by the Bertram Organ Company, should be ready for use soon after the middle of next month.

Mr. Carl Wolters, a Hawaiian sugar planter, was in the city during the past week, having just returned from a visit to Cuba, the sugar industry of which he, as a practical sugar planter, was much interested in investigating. Mr. Wolters is deeply interested in all matters connected with the development and advancement of sugar manufacturing in Hawaii.—Louisiana Planter.

A party of financiers of San Francisco will leave on Friday for the steamer Mauna Loa for Hilo in charge of B. F. Dillingham and L. A. Thurston. The party will consist of the manager and directors of the German Bank of San Francisco, John Buck and others, who came to Honolulu on the Ventura, and who were personally conducted over the line of the Oahu Railway Company last week by Mr. Dillingham. The Mauna Loa has been chartered after it leaves Punalu for the exclusive use of the Oahu R.R. Co. They will inspect the Oahu and Puna plantations as well as the line of the new Hilo railroad.

After March 1 the United States District Court of Hawaii will have a new equity clerk in Fred J. Hardy of San Francisco, who, according to Mr. Hardy's home paper, is to receive \$150 per month for the job. Mr. Hardy has been secretary of the Ukiah State Hospital, and has resigned to accept the position in Judge Pate's court. He is described as a lucky politician, and future biographers will have an opportunity to label him "From freight steamer to Deputy Clerk of the United States Court," as fifteen years ago he drove a freight team between Napa and Round Valley. Mr. Hardy's home paper goes so far as to say that the mxy, in all probability, held the position in Honolulu for life.

DELEGATE WILCOX.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The fight has reached its height. The heavy guns which Don Caesar Clegg Moreno served for Attorney Geo. D. Gear were turned loose Friday of last week when the letters written by the Delegate to Moreno were filed with the elections committee of the House. In addition the statement of Attorney Gear was sent in, the letters being only used as exhibits in the case.

Whatever may be said as to the advisability of the action which is being taken by Attorney Gear and those whom he represents, there can be no question of the effectiveness of the means he is employing to carry on the war. Before the formal filing of the papers in the case the letters from Wilcox were shown to many Senators and members of the House, and that they created a sensation is putting it mildly. There is a feeling that the sentiments which were expressed by the Delegate were of a most revolutionary character, that there could be no ground for an Hawaiian to propose to get into action against the United States and that the adjectives were used in an indefensible manner.

The result is a question. Should a resolution declaring the seat of Wilcox vacant be introduced and sent to the elections committee, there will be a full discussion, Wilcox will be allowed to make to the full committee the statement which he made privately to Taylor, as to the conditions which led him to make the offers of service, and these will be weighed fully before any action is taken. There is much surprise displayed by some members of Congress that these matters were not officially brought to the attention of Congress at an earlier time. Had this been done, had there been any intimation given that such charges were at hand, it would have been but the work of a moment to have a motion made that the Delegate should stand aside, and then the result would have been that the whole question could have been discussed without the complication of the seating of the Delegate. This undoubtedly will have some bearing on the final action. The unseating of a member will make more trouble than the keeping out of a man who is not wanted.

At this time any action will have the result of introducing some hot speeches from anti-administration members, who will find texts in the utterances of Wilcox to attack the course of this Government in the Philippines and will applaud the sentiments uttered then. In my opinion, should there develop nothing more, Congress will hold that as there was no actual American status in the Islands when the letters were written, the Congress shall not take any account of them at this time.

Whatever may be the result, it may be said now that the usefulness of the Delegate has been seriously impaired, if not destroyed. Wilcox had been making some friends and was being well received at departments and before committees. It is not going too far to say that he will have some trouble in re-establishing himself, should the discussion of the letters go on. In this at least the campaign will be effective.

The letters filed read as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 31, 1899.
Dr. Joseph Losada, Captain Marti Burgos and Senor J. Luna.

Gentlemen: This is to introduce to you a friend of mine who is a very able man to help you in your cause. * * * What I read in the newspapers that your cause seems to be hopeful, that the United States would soon recognize the independence of your country.

Mr. * * * will be a useful ally to fight for the cause of the Philippines. He had always given his useful services in the cause of the weaker race against the aggressive intruders.

One thing is sure, that you could resist against any army of invasion. You have a population of 12,000,000, and already a disciplined army of 30,000 well equipped with modern arms.

I am already made up my mind to join with you in your country against America in case you insist to ignore the right, the justice of your cause. I know well my profession as an artillery officer. I have no fear of the whole world when I fight for a legitimate cause like yours. Between General Aguinaldo's determination and myself it would be very little chance left to the invaded army of the United States to conquer your country. Tell General Aguinaldo I am already given my services for your country, and I am ready to obey order to go to your country and fight for the independence of your people and country at any moment.

Yours respectfully,

ROBERT W. WILCOX.

Honolulu, H. I., March 8, 1899.

* * * I am thinking to go to the Philippine Islands and give my assistance to Aguinaldo against the invaders—the hypocritical Yankees—the Carpetbag Politicians. * * * The Americans are too hogrish in their undertaking, and they will always make blunders. Their first blunder is in robbing the independence of Hawaii; second this war of conquest of Porto Rico and Cuba, and now the last the bear outrageous on the Philippines.

It is my duty to fight against them and support the independence of the Philippines. We may not win right away, but in the long run we will surely win. At present the American have destroyed all their friendship by being treacherous, and they blame nobody but themselves.

In fighting and destroy United States influence in the Far East, I would have glory, honor and my work would be appreciated by the Philippines, by Chinese and Japanese and Arabs. It is my great duty to lose all these chances.

Yours most faithfully and ever firm friend,

ROBERT W. WILCOX.

There is still another letter which was not put in but will come later.

This letter is as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 21, 1899.

Have you called on the Philippine delegates yet on behalf? I do believe in your heart that war now at Manila is another treacherous work of the American carpetbag politicians. General Aguinaldo and his colleagues are men of high character; they only have one aim in their hearts, the independence of their beloved country. In fact delegates after delegates are still on the way to Washington to ask United States people

NOTABLE GUESTS.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Should the wish of Secretary of the Navy Long be respected, Hawaii will have a visit during May or June from the House Committee on Naval Affairs. An official invitation has been sent to that committee to attend the ceremonies incident to the launching of the battleship Ohio at the Union Iron Works yards May 15. The Senate committee has had a like invitation, and there is every reason to believe that San Francisco may have on that occasion a quorum of the committee of both bodies.

Secretary Long, with the interest of the proposed Naval Stations at Pearl Harbor and Guam in view, has formally tendered to the members of the House committee the use of a naval vessel if a sufficient number of members of the committee will make the trip to Hawaii and Guam. That this offer will be accepted there seems no question, as a canvass of the committee leads to the belief that not less than ten members of the committee may accept the proffered courtesy of the Secretary.

It is probable that Chairman Foss, A. G. Dayton of West Virginia, Hon. Landon of New Jersey, who visited Hawaii four years ago, Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania, J. E. Watson of Indiana, Victor H. Metcalf of California, Adolph Meyer of Louisiana, John F. Rixey of Virginia, W. D. Vandiver of Missouri and Chas. W. Wheeler of Kentucky will make up the party which will go to San Francisco, and almost every man in this list has signified his wish to visit Honolulu.

The anxiety of Secretary Long lies in the fact that he wishes to have all the information possible placed before his department, and especially, too, before the committee which frames the appropriation bills for the department. It was a disappointment to the Secretary that the committee would not give the department the half-million desired for making an establishment at Pearl Harbor this year. It is the plan of the department to push the equipment of the Hawaiian Station whenever possible, and an early start was the thing that was most earnestly desired.

In case the trip is made, it will not end until Tutuila, Guam, Subig Bay and Manila have been visited and inspected, and with a run to Chinese ports the summer will be rounded out. The preparations have not gone so far as to include the selection of a ship for the purpose of transporting the visitors, and no idea can be given of what vessel may be chosen. One of the best cruises will be sent from Manila and refitted at San Francisco should the excursion go through.

E. M. B.

THIRD TELEPHONE COMPANY TO BE

A New Corporation Files Its Articles With the Treasurer.

A third telephone company wants to enter the local field. Articles of incorporation of the Standard Telephone Company, Limited, with a capital of \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of the par value of \$100 each, were filed yesterday with Treasurer Lansing. The incorporators are Joshua K. Brown, R. C. Brown, F. J. Cross, C. A. DeCew and W. W. Cross, of whom F. J. Cross is president, R. C. Brown secretary and Joshua K. Brown treasurer.

The purpose of the company is to sell and acquire land; rights of way; the acquiring or producing of energy from water and steam and hydraulic into electrical energy, mechanical into electrical energy, and transmitting energy of every kind to such places as may be desired for the purposes of the company; placing poles and other apparatus in connection with the electrical transmission on lands leased, owned or acquired to such corporation, and affixing transmission wires and other apparatus thereto; installing, introducing and using any system of telephone communication whatsoever on the island of Oahu; placing poles on the Government streets or roads, placing conduits under such streets or roads for the reception of wires or conductors to be used for the communication of intelligence by electricity.

The company has already acquired the exclusive rights to the telephone apparatus owned by the Eureka Electric Company for use in the telephone exchange to be erected and equipped here. They have paid \$5,000 down on the purchase price.

The company's promoters do not claim they intend to put out of business any other concern here, claiming that every city of the same size has two and three companies operating telephone lines at a good profit. The system proposed by the new company is for underground conduits within a mile radius of the central office. Direct wires for each of the subscribers will be provided for. One of the promoters claims all the central has been subscribed abroad and that as soon as a franchise is secured the plant will be installed.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY.

What would you do if taken with colic or cholera morbus when your physician is away from home and the drug stores are closed? After one such emergency you will always keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your home, but why wait until the horse is stolen before you lock the stable? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

A board of officers to consist of Major Blair D. Taylor, surgeon, U. S. Army, First Lieutenant Daniel W. Ketcham, Sixth Artillery; Second Lieutenant Gwynn H. Hancock, Sixth Artillery, has been appointed to meet at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, Hawaii, March 1, 1901, for the examination of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

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